

LAND POLICY SCORED

Republicans Criticize Roosevelt and Hitchcock.

LIMIT DEPARTMENT'S POWER

By Overwhelming Vote, Committee of Whole House Adopts Amendment Which Restricts Scope of Action in Matter of Alleged Fraudulent Entries—Lacey Defends Roosevelt.

By a vote of 164 to 17 the Committee of the Whole House yesterday adopted an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing that no part of the appropriation of \$250,000 for protecting public lands from illegal or fraudulent entry shall be available for the examination of the lands embraced in any entry on which final proof has been made, unless the Interior Department has information furnishing good grounds to suspect fraud or noncompliance with the law as to that specific entry. This action was a blow at the land policy of President Roosevelt and the Interior Department.

The amendment was offered by Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, and was advocated by him and Messrs. Burke and Martin, of South Dakota, and Cushman, of Washington, on the ground that it is unfair to honest settlers of those entries to hold up charges of fraud obtained, to hold up their entries indefinitely and prevent their getting patents. In the course of the debate Secretary Hitchcock was severely criticized by Western Republicans.

Chairman Lacey, of the Committee on Public Lands, opposed the amendment and defended Mr. Hitchcock and the President.

"I believe that the land laws, in the main, are wise," he said, "and I am not ready to join in the hue and cry that, because there has been fraud under those laws, they all ought to be changed. The President is sincere and earnest in endeavoring to enforce the laws, and we never had a more honest, earnest, and sincere administrator of public affairs than the Secretary of the Interior, who goes out of office on March 4."

Mr. Cushman—And no more mistaken one.

Lacey Defends Hitchcock.

Mr. Lacey—He may have been mistaken, as everybody is liable to mistake, but he has had no temptation to mistake on the wrong side. He has endeavored to enforce the law, although, I think, in some instances, with undue harshness and severity. And he has caught some very big game. Possibly he has injured some men who were innocent and some men who were too small to justify the throwing upon them of the gigantic ordinance that has been fraud. We know that there has been much fraud, and we know that a special agent traveling through the country, with eyes and ears open, has the best of all opportunities to ferret out fraud. And it is in the interest of the honest settler out there that these special agents should not be hampered in their work, that there should be enough of them, and that they should go on and do this work as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Steenerson, of Minnesota, also opposed the amendment, for the reason that the orders of withdrawal, first issued, had been modified. He said the first order was as arbitrary as any law ever issued by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Mann, of Illinois, told the committee that he hoped the President would put in the Record proof which should send beyond the pale of civilization some men now possessed of good reputations. He protested against the proposed restriction upon the officers of the department in their efforts to prevent the "stealing" of public lands.

Cushman Plays Secretary.

In a characteristic speech, Mr. Cushman pressed the amendment. Conceding that Secretary Hitchcock was honest and well intentioned, he said, "I do believe that he is suffering from a severe case of suspicion of the integrity of the people of the West. There is nothing in the record of these investigations to justify the continuous cry of calumny that has been sent forth regarding land frauds. The Secretary has saturated the public mind with the belief that the men who reside in the public domain are thieves and looters. That is not true, and never has been true."

Speaking of the injustice done by holding up entries for investigation, Mr. Cushman mentioned the case of a man who sent him a department letter four and a half years ago, saying that his entry had been thus held up.

"Four and a half years went by, and I called at the department and was told that the entry was still to be investigated," said Mr. Cushman. "How long in God's name, must a man wait until the government decides upon a suspicion? There is no reason why the people of the West should be watched by a horde of private detectives. Why should they be the honesty of these special agents? A special agent is saturated, before he starts out, with the idea of fraud. The very existence of the department depends upon his finding fraud. The very men who have lived for twenty years with their neighbors in more reliable and more worthy than the word of a special agent appointed to find fraud in the honesty of a slaughter house in Chicago, through political influence."

Mr. Martin said that investigation in South Dakota revealed less than 1 per cent of fraudulent entries in 1906.

Closing the discussion, which had covered more than two hours, Mr. Mondell declared his purpose to be to have the law enforced, not suspended by Executive order, to have them obeyed and respected, not ignored.

The amendment was then agreed to.

TO PAROLE CHILDREN.

Parents to Be Held Guilty of a Misdemeanor and Fined.

Chairman Babcock introduced in the House yesterday a bill to amend the law establishing the Juvenile Court by giving the power to defer final action in commitment in cases of delinquent, neglected, indigent, and beggar children, or children found on the streets. The bill proposes that such children may be paroled under charge of the chief probation officer.

Such children must be under the age of eighteen, and charged with a capital or other infamous crime, or any crime for which the penalty is imprisonment in a penitentiary. In the case of such delinquent children under the age of fourteen, their parents, if living, are to be held guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by fine not exceeding \$300.

Dubois Resolution Referred.

The resolution of Senator Dubois, directing the Judiciary Committee to report a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the States forbidding and punishing polygamy, was referred to that committee yesterday. The Idaho Senator, backed by Senator Burrows, sought to have a vote at once, but on motion of Mr. Spooner, the resolution was referred, which means that no action will be taken on it.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

The Senate passed the Military Academy appropriation bill and agreed to the conference report on the legislative, executive, and judicial bill. Mr. Dubois' anti-polygamy resolution was referred to the Judiciary committee. Several hours were devoted to debate on the forestry bureau item in the agricultural bill without any progress being made. The Senate adjourned to today.

The Committee of the Whole House adopted an amendment to the sundry civil bill limiting the power of the Interior Department in the matter of alleged fraudulent land entries; defeated an amendment providing money for the payment of the cost of transporting silver dollars to and from the Treasury, and disposed of all but eighty pages of the bill. The House cleared its calendar of pending bills, defeated Mr. Clark's Philippine resolution, adopted a resolution requesting information as to the relations between the railroads and coastwise shipping, and sent the criminal appeals bill to conference. Adjournment was had to-day.

AMEND PERSONNEL LAW.

Retirement of Certain Naval Officers Said to Be Too Easy Now.

A bill introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Meyer, of Louisiana, is intended to cure what has turned out to be an evil in the operation of the naval personnel law of 1899. It repeals so much of that law as permits the voluntary retirement of officers of the rank of lieutenant commander, the equivalent of a major in the army.

Mr. Meyer says it was expected that the department would administer the retirement feature of the law so as to take mostly older officers out of active service, but numerous officers of the rank of lieutenant commander whose services are of high value to the navy have been permitted to avail themselves of the retirement for one reason or another.

NO CASH TO CARRY DOLLARS

Only Fractional Coins Will Be Transported at Public Expense.

Appeals Bill Sent to Conference. Other Conference Reports Submitted—Pension Calendar Cleared.

A blow was struck at that old friend of the country at large, the silver dollar, when the Committee of the Whole House yesterday defeated, by a vote of 34 to 33, an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$125,000 for the payment of the cost of transporting coins of that denomination to and from the Treasury.

The amendment was supported by members from the South and West, whose constituents need the silver dollar in their business, and have heretofore found it convenient to have the government bear the expense of transporting it to and from their banks.

Gen. Keffer, of Ohio, offered the amendment, and there was a warm debate on it. Based on a recommendation of Secretary Shaw, Mr. Smith, of Iowa, offered an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the transportation of fractional silver coins, and the committee adopted it.

Before taking up the sundry civil bill yesterday the House agreed to the conference report on the omnibus light-house bill. The criminal appeals bill was sent to conference. Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Birdsall, and Mr. De Armond were named as conferees.

Mr. Clark, of Florida, moved to discharge the Committee on Insular Affairs from consideration of his resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement showing the cost of maintaining the Philippine Islands and the revenue derived from the islands since the signing of the peace treaty with Spain. He caught the Committee on Insular Affairs napping, and the motion was carried without opposition.

He then spoke for nearly half an hour on the subject of disposing of the islands to Japan or some other power, after which Mr. Payne moved to lay the matter on the table. A roll-call was forced by the Democrats, and the motion was carried—165 to 103.

The House then took up the consideration of private pension bills. Three hundred and seventy-four Senate bills were passed, at the rate of about twelve a minute, thus clearing the calendar of that class of business.

Conference reports on the legislative, executive, and judicial and Indian appropriation bills, and on the bill to allot Indian tribal funds, held in trust in the Treasury, were submitted.

The resolution of Mr. Ryan, of New York, as amended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was agreed to, calling on the Department of Commerce and Labor to inform the House what steps have been taken to secure steamship lines are in the possession or control of the railroad companies.

Thirty-two additional pages of the sundry civil bill were disposed of in the course of the day, leaving eighty pages yet to be acted on. The managers expect to get through with these to-day. The House did not adjourn until 6:50 p. m.

DISCUSS DISTRICT STREETS.

Effort to Prevent Narrowing of the Highways in Improving Them.

The conferees on the District of Columbia appropriation bill met for the third time yesterday and again adjourned without making their final report.

The most important matter that is now in dispute concerns the resurfacing and improvement of streets. The bill carries money for making over twenty-five streets, and the language of the bill as it came from the House is changed to fix the width of paving so that it would necessarily be a wide highway.

The Senate conferees object to this, and want the bill fortified against such a result. The Senate put on an amendment to provide against this. The conferees will meet again to-day, and may be able to reach a conclusion of their labors, but members of the conference last night had no confidence in their being able to make a report before Monday.

RIOT HEARINGS POSTPONED.

After One Session Monday Inquiry Will Halt Until After March 4.

There will be no further hearings on the Brownsville affair until Monday. One or two witnesses will be heard then, and further taking of testimony will be postponed until after March 4. During the closing week of Congress the Senators who are members of the Military Committee, which is conducting the inquiry, will be busy on the floor to give time to the investigation.

The hearings after Congress adjourns will be begun as soon as possible. The commissioned officers who were attached to the discharged battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry when it was stationed at Brownsville will then be examined.

Always the Same.

Tharp's Pure Berkeley Rye

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Special Private Delivery.

PASS ACADEMY BILL

Senators Vote Cash for West Point School.

MUCH TALK ABOUT FORESTRY

Provision for Gifford Pinchot's Bureau in Agricultural Measure Debated for Hours Without Any Progress—No Quorum Present at Night Session and Tangle Results.

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IMPROVEMENTS APPROVED.

Senate District Committee Gives a Hearing on Various Bills.

The Senate District Committee gave a hearing yesterday on the widening and opening of Mills avenue in Langdon. Property owners who object to giving a strip of land for the widening of the street were present, and representatives of the citizens' associations of Langdon spoke for the improvement.

Rev. D. P. Duffy, representing St. Mary's Seminary, asked that the ground belonging to the seminary be not assessed for the extension of Monroe street.

Reuben Berry and P. Shoemaker were heard in opposition to the extension of Albemarle street.

The committee decided to report the bills favorably. The pharmacy bill was also recommended for passage.

UNITE ON INDIAN BILL.

Conference Committee Has Report Ready—Several Changes Made.

A final agreement on the Indian appropriation bill was reached by the conferees yesterday afternoon. Nearly all the amendments recommended by the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, that changed existing laws or proposed new ones, were stricken out while the bill was in the Senate, and the work of the conferees was, therefore, comparatively easy.

Among the amendments finally agreed upon were those giving Indian agents and subagents and commanders of military posts power to enforce the law to suppress the sale of liquor to the Indians; permitting white children under certain circumstances to attend Indian schools, and abolishing the tribal courts of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

IN THE RACE FOR CONGRESS

Loudoun County Man Well Known at the Capital.

James C. Hooe Will Probably Seek the Democratic Nomination to Represent Eighth District.

Leesburg, Va., Feb. 22.—There is much interest in this section in the prospective candidacy of James C. Hooe for the Democratic nomination for Congress to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Representative



James C. Hooe, of Loudoun County, Va.

representative John F. Rixey. Mr. Hooe is a native Virginian and a citizen of this (Loudoun) county. He owns Whitehall Farm, near Snickers Gap, one of the most productive and best managed estates in the State.

He began life as a school teacher, and after four years was appointed stenographer in the Department of Agriculture. He occupied a confidential position under Secretary Morton, and retired with the rank of major from the government service. He studied law, and was graduated with distinction from the Columbian University.

Mr. Hooe has an extensive acquaintance among public men, and is favorably known throughout Virginia. He will make an active campaign for the nomination.

Washington is interested in the announcement of Mr. Hooe's candidacy, because he is very well known and most highly esteemed here. In the practice of law he has gained a wide and influential acquaintance. He counts among his personal friends many of the leading men in Democratic politics he has for years been active and potential, and party men here are unanimous in wishing him success in his present ambition.

GAMBLE SCORES A POINT.

Nomination of Official He Opposes Is Withdrawn.

Representative Martin, of South Dakota, yesterday asked the President to appoint Archibald Shaw as postmaster at Deadwood, and at the same time, upon telegraphic authority from Mr. W. H. Bonham, the present postmaster, his nomination was withdrawn.

Mr. Bonham is chief owner of the Deadwood Daily Pioneer Times, the oldest paper in Western South Dakota. Senator Gamble was opposed to his confirmation. Mr. Bonham, it is said by his friends, preferred to have his paper free to express its views upon questions of politics, rather than hold a Federal position, and therefore requested the withdrawal of his nomination.

Senator Gamble's political opponents allege that his opposition to Mr. Bonham was based on publications in the Pioneer Times which were unfavorable to the smoke law. The new law now pending prevented the confirmation of an official appointed on Senator Gamble's recommendation, and it would appear that the senior Senator has now "evened up" to some extent. The Gamble-Kittredge political feud has been evened up to some extent. The Gamble-Kittredge political feud has been evened up to some extent.

NEW PHARMACY LAW.

Senate Passes House Bill, Which Now Goes to the President.

The Senate in the evening session last night passed the pharmacy bill. No amendments were made, and the bill has now gone to the President for his approval.

The bill abolishes the board of pharmaceutical examiners, creates a new board of pharmacy, and changes the name of the board of supervisors to "The board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia." The new board is to be organized with a president, secretary, and treasurer, and the old board of supervisors is to turn over all funds and records in its possession to the new board.

The section as to applicants for license as pharmacists requires that they shall have served for four years under a licensed pharmacist, or have received equivalent instruction in a school of pharmacy which may be counted as one year's service under a pharmacist.

The pharmacy act of May 7, 1906, is repealed. The new law now goes to the President for his approval.

Senator Dewey gave notice in the Senate yesterday that he would speak Monday in support of his resolution authorizing an investigation by the Finance Committee of the causes of periodical money famines.

AVOID LUNG TROUBLE.

Take one-half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine, and eight ounces of good Whisky. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours. It is said to break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any cough that is curable.

An eminent authority on lung trouble says if this simple and effective formula was known and generally used, throat, lung, and bronchial affections would seldom reach an acute stage. Care should be used to select pure ingredients, and to avoid substitution it is best that they be purchased separately and mixed in your own home.

The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials put up expressly for druggists to dispense. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, serial number 451, prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio—plainly printed thereon. Only the cheaper oils are sold in bulk, but these produce nausea, and never effect the desired results.

By order of the President, additional letters were made public yesterday bearing on his controversy with the House Appropriations Committee over the proper bureau to have charge of the investigations into child labor.

The House Thursday "turned down" the President on the proposition by refusing to authorize the Bureau of Labor to do the work, and designating the Census Bureau in its stead. The letters made public are from Secretary Strauss, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, addressed to the President and to Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee.

PREFER BUREAU OF LABOR.

Why the Child Labor Investigation Should Go to the Census Bureau.

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In his letter to the President Mr. Strauss says:

"I thoroughly agree with you in this conclusion, and in my several conferences with Commissioner Neill, the last one on yesterday, and also with Director North, of the Census Bureau, it was decided that in order for the proposed investigation to produce practical results it should not be undertaken by the Bureau of the Census, which is so equipped to make researches of the kind contemplated, which will be largely statistical in their nature, but should be performed by the Bureau of Labor, which is the only bureau in this department fitted to properly make the investigation."

In the letter to Mr. Tawney, the Secretary says:

"I trust that the committee will see its way clear to amend the provision of the sundry civil bill as to permit the department to have the investigation carried out by the Bureau of Labor, with the co-operation of the Bureau of the Census in any cases in which the co-operation can be made effective."

TRYING TO PASS ESCH BILL.

Strenuous Contest in House Is Expected to Come To-day.

The fight was kept up all day yesterday to force the passage of the Esch bill of service bill in the House. The Republicans set on their arms, figuratively speaking, during the long hours of the sundry civil bill was being discussed, waiting for a chance to bring in a rule and send the bill to conference.

An effort was made to bring Commissioner General Sargent, of the Immigration Bureau, former head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Edgar E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the present secretary of the Order of Railway Conductors, into the fight and get their support for the bill. They expressed their thorough disapproval of the amendments which the House Commerce Committee added to the Senate bill.

When the decision was reached by the House leaders Thursday not to force a vote to send the bill to conference without debate, it was agreed to bring the matter up to-day, and it is expected that a contest will be precipitated early in the session. The railroad men have shown no disposition to make concessions and still hope to pass the measure in the stress of business in the final hours of the Congress.

The President has indicated no change from his first intention to veto the bill if it comes to him in its present condition.

BUSY WITH PATRONAGE.

Senators and Representatives See President About Appointments.

President Roosevelt did not stop work yesterday, though it was the anniversary of the birth of the late President, and though it was a holiday in all the other departments of the government. He attended to his correspondence and received a large number of callers at the executive offices, among them several Senators and members of the House.

Senator Warner recommended the appointment of Col. David P. Dyer, now United States attorney at St. Louis, as judge of the Eastern district of Missouri, to succeed G. A. Finkenburg, who recently resigned.

Senator Hanna discussed with the President the vacancy in the judgeship of Idaho, recommending the appointment of J. F. Ailshe, now chief justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

Several Senators and Democrats saw the President in behalf of the new judgeship provided by Congress for their State. They urged the selection of a representative man for the position and presented one of the candidates.

Representative Slomp, of Virginia, presented W. H. C. Brown, a colored attorney of Norfolk, and asked his nomination as consul to Guadalupe, to succeed Dr. Bowen, formerly of Norfolk.

Senator Foraker recommended the reappointment of Amor Smith, Jr., as surveyor of customs; Charles Butterworth, as subtreasurer; and E. R. Morford, as postmaster at Cincinnati.

It is understood that United States Marshal Adams, of South Carolina, has won his fight for reappointment, and that his name will be sent to the Senate next week.

To Let in Norfolk and Washington.

Representative Schnebeck, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill yesterday in the House to permit the Norfolk and Washington Air Line Railway to bring its tracks into the District at a point on the northeast boundary near the northeast corner stone and run in a northerly direction on a line to be approved by the District Commissioners. The bill authorizes by purchase or condemnation the necessary right of way 120 feet wide and to get access to the Union Station is included in the terms of the measure.

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